



# Kentucky State Data Center

## **KSDC Users Conference**

Our Census Data User Conference, "Census 2000 is History: What Comes Next?" on August 16, 2000 was a great success. More than 120 representatives from government, businesses, libraries, academia, and nonprofit organizations attended. We were especially pleased that **Frank Ambrose** and **Ernest Wilson** from Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, and **Ken Wright** from the Bureau's Charlotte Regional office could join us. Frank Ambrose provided the audience with up-to-date information on Census 2000 operations and explained how the new American Community Survey might replace the long-form questionnaire in 2010. **Joyce Honaker**, from Kentucky's Legislative Research Commission, clarified the mysteries of state legislative and Congressional redistricting.

Ken Wright explained that the American FactFinder™, on the Census Bureau Internet site, will be the primary vehicle for disseminating Census 2000 data and will replace a number of paper documents used in previous years. There's no cause for panic, however. Ernest Wilson gave an on-line overview of the website and demonstrated how easily AFF can be used for your needs.

We at the KSDC were pleasantly surprised by the number of conference participants and the level of interest exhibited. We appreciate all who attended and give special thanks to the presenters from our office: **Ron Crouch**, **Michael Price**, and **Tom Sawyer**.

The KSDC is committed to providing training opportunities for data users. If you would like to schedule specialized training in your area of interest, call Beverly Daly at (502) 852-2436.

## **United States Census 2000**

### **Data Products**

The decennial census yields a wealth of data important to all types of individuals and organizations — business persons, planners, nonprofits, elected officials, community activists, and academia — to name a few. As many people anxiously await Census 2000 results, we hope the following information and timetables will be of interest.

### **Population Totals**

**Reapportionment File.** By law, the Census Bureau must provide state population totals to the President by December 31, 2000. These numbers will be used to reapportion the U.S. House of Representatives.

**Census 2000 Redistricting File** (Public Law 94-171), is required by law to be available by April 1, 2001, and will contain the information required for local redistricting. The data will include tabulations by 63 race categories, cross-tabbed by Hispanic or Latino origin, for the total population and the voting age population (18 years and older). This data will be available for blocks, tracts, cities, counties, and states.

As in the past, the PL 94-171 numbers are expected to reflect corrections for population overcounts and undercounts. To fulfill the requirements of Public Law 105-119 (enacted in 1997), the Census Bureau must, at the same time, also make available a second version of these data that does not include statistical corrections.

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## 1998 PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, TOP 10 COUNTIES

	1998 Amount	% Change 1997-1998
Woodford	\$30,458	6.1
Fayette	29,933	5.7
Oldham	29,802	6.7
Jefferson	29,473	4.8
Kenton	27,303	7.4
Franklin	26,628	5.1
Shelby	25,960	4.7
Boone	25,860	4.4
Bourbon	25,806	6.1
Scott	25,503	2.6



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The KSDC News is produced by the Kentucky Population Research (KPR) program of the Kentucky State Data Center (KSDC) located at the University of Louisville Urban Studies Institute. KPR and KSDC collaborate as the Commonwealth's official demographic agencies and representatives in US Bureau of the Census federal-state cooperative programs. The University of Louisville is an equal opportunity institution. This publication was printed with state funds KRS57.375.

## Per Capita Personal Income<sup>1</sup>

	1997	1998	% Chg. '97-'98	Rank 1998
<b>Kentucky</b>	21,286	22,183	4.2	—
Metro	25,025	26,251	4.9	—
Nonmetro	17,788	18,378	3.3	—
Adair	15,753	15,758	**	86
Allen	16,645	16,672	0.2	74
Anderson	20,924	21,841	4.4	22
Ballard	22,712	24,933	9.8	12
Barren	20,562	21,515	4.6	25
Bath	16,335	17,021	4.2	68
Bell	15,007	15,560	3.7	93
Boone	24,780	25,860	4.4	8
Bourbon	24,313	25,806	6.1	9
Boyd	22,904	23,571	2.9	14
Boyle	21,495	22,777	6.0	18
Bracken	16,750	17,375	3.7	62
Breathitt	13,767	14,116	2.5	109
Breckinridge	16,469	16,739	1.6	72
Bullitt	19,165	20,307	6.0	34
Butler	15,522	15,829	2.0	85
Caldwell	18,718	19,124	2.2	45
Calloway	21,368	21,850	2.3	21
Campbell	22,405	23,529	5.0	15
Carlisle	19,959	20,984	5.1	29
Carroll	19,637	20,424	4.0	32
Carter	14,979	15,619	4.3	92
Casey	15,022	15,040	0.1	98
Christian	17,255	17,314	0.3	63
Clark	22,167	22,961	3.6	17
Clay	13,741	14,107	2.7	110
Clinton	14,335	14,888	3.9	100
Crittenden	15,925	15,846	-0.5	84
Cumberland	13,684	14,296	4.5	104
Daviess	21,532	22,126	2.8	19
Edmonson	14,201	14,552	2.5	103
Elliott	11,597	11,734	1.2	120
Estill	14,910	15,253	2.3	95
Fayette	28,330	29,933	5.7	2
Fleming	15,467	16,016	3.5	80
Floyd	15,600	16,145	3.5	78
Franklin	25,326	26,628	5.1	6
Fulton	20,188	20,198	0.1	37
Gallatin	16,713	16,853	0.8	71
Garrard	16,917	17,480	3.3	60
Grant	17,972	18,777	4.5	50
Graves	19,386	20,042	3.4	39
Grayson	15,809	16,377	3.6	76
Green	15,475	15,710	1.5	87
Greenup	18,485	19,165	3.7	44
Hancock	21,349	21,728	1.8	23
Hardin	19,924	20,619	3.5	31
Harlan	13,942	14,265	2.3	106
Harrison	18,900	19,622	3.8	43
Hart	15,192	16,044	5.6	79
Henderson	22,346	23,680	6.0	13
Henry	18,822	19,875	5.6	41
Hickman	19,040	21,066	10.6	27
Hopkins	19,392	19,907	2.7	40
Jackson	13,377	13,879	3.8	111
Jefferson	28,124	29,473	4.8	4
Jessamine	20,908	22,048	5.5	20
Johnson	15,582	15,964	2.5	82

## Per Capita Personal Income<sup>1</sup>

	1997	1998	% Chg. '97-'98	Rank 1998
Kenton	25,420	27,303	7.4	5
Knott	14,279	14,704	3.0	102
Knox	13,405	13,839	3.2	112
Larue	19,875	20,183	1.5	38
Laurel	17,366	17,928	3.2	57
Lawrence	13,716	14,160	3.2	108
Lee	13,362	13,673	2.3	113
Leslie	14,861	15,684	5.5	89
Letcher	14,220	14,769	3.9	101
Lewis	13,157	13,495	2.6	114
Lincoln	15,973	16,886	5.7	70
Livingston	20,974	21,628	3.1	24
Logan	18,478	18,766	1.6	51
Lyon	15,530	15,623	0.6	91
McCracken	24,524	25,457	3.8	11
McCreary	12,418	12,647	1.8	118
McLean	18,012	19,124	6.2	45
Madison	19,459	20,266	4.1	35
Magoffin	12,337	12,849	4.2	116
Marion	17,880	18,809	5.2	49
Marshall	20,473	20,924	2.2	30
Martin	15,147	15,695	3.6	88
Mason	19,041	20,222	6.2	36
Meade	16,607	17,029	2.5	67
Menifee	13,888	14,284	2.9	105
Mercer	20,219	21,046	4.1	28
Metcalfe	15,923	16,255	2.1	77
Monroe	18,146	18,967	4.5	47
Montgomery	19,059	19,828	4.0	42
Morgan	12,077	12,574	4.1	119
Muhlenberg	16,614	17,438	5.0	61
Nelson	20,256	21,388	5.6	26
Nicholas	15,852	16,404	3.5	75
Ohio	16,216	17,051	5.1	66
Oldham	27,922	29,802	6.7	3
Owen	16,992	17,508	3.0	59
Owsley	12,454	12,754	2.4	117
Pendleton	17,016	17,921	5.3	58
Perry	16,392	17,115	4.4	65
Pike	17,268	17,931	3.8	56
Powell	13,931	14,262	2.4	107
Pulaski	17,524	18,270	4.3	54
Robertson	15,321	15,649	2.1	90
Rockcastle	14,590	14,998	2.8	99
Rowan	14,628	15,215	4.0	96
Russell	15,880	16,004	0.8	81
Scott	24,857	25,503	2.6	10
Shelby	24,793	25,960	4.7	7
Simpson	18,756	18,741	-0.1	52
Spencer	16,714	17,130	2.5	64
Taylor	17,626	17,017	-3.5	69
Todd	18,664	18,844	1.0	48
Trigg	17,003	16,715	-1.7	73
Trimble	16,124	15,877	-1.5	83
Union	18,179	18,031	-0.8	55
Warren	22,639	23,066	1.9	16
Washington	19,079	20,423	7.0	33
Wayne	14,455	15,065	4.2	97
Webster	18,147	18,422	1.5	53
Whitley	15,062	15,507	3.0	94
Wolfe	12,928	13,259	2.6	115
Woodford	28,712	30,458	6.1	1

<sup>1</sup>Per capita personal income was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1997-1998 reflect county population estimates available as of March 2000.

\*\*Less than 0.1 percent.

## New Kentucky Personal Income Data for 1998

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently released the results of a comprehensive, or benchmark, revision of personal income for local areas. In general, the estimates for local areas through 1997 were revised up, primarily reflecting the incorporation of major definitional improvements. New 1998 per capita personal income data for local areas includes all Kentucky counties.

Per capita personal income in Kentucky in 1998 was \$22,183, compared to \$27,203 for the United States as a whole. Kentucky's per capita personal income increased by 4.2 percent from 1997, compared to a 4.9 percent increase at the national level.

The highest per capita personal income in Kentucky, \$30,458, was found in Woodford County, followed by Fayette, Oldham, and Jefferson. The counties having the top 10 per capita personal incomes are shown in the table at upper left. The highest per capita personal income was nearly 2.6 times that of the lowest.

The 10 Kentucky counties having the lowest per capita personal income were Jackson, Knox, Lee, Lewis, Wolfe, Magoffin, Owsley, McCreary, Morgan, and Elliott; the lowest, Elliott, was \$11,734. Per capita personal income fell in six counties from 1997 to 1998.

In Kentucky, the metropolitan areas' share of per capita personal income was \$26,251, compared to \$28,872 for the United States. The share of Kentucky's nonmetropolitan areas was \$18,378, compared to \$20,478 for the U.S.

## Web Sites to Visit

**Census Bureau:** [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)  
**BEA:** [www.bea.doc.gov](http://www.bea.doc.gov)  
**KSDC:** [cbpa.louisville.edu/ksdc](http://cbpa.louisville.edu/ksdc)

## Census 2000 Data Products and Release Dates

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### Summary Files

Summary Files will be released on a state-by-state flow basis as the Census Bureau completes the tabulations. Brief descriptions and planned release dates for the four files are provided below:

**Summary File 1**, the 100 percent file, provides counts and crosstabs for information collected from all housing units. This includes age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and whether the residence is rented or owned. (June–September 2001).

**Summary File 2** also contains 100 percent data, but the tables will be cross-tabbed by detailed racial groups and Hispanic- or Latino-origin groups. (September–December 2001).

**Summary File 3** will be the first release of information from the Census long form. Among other topics, this file will contain data on education, employment, income, poverty, ancestry, and housing. (June–September 2002).

**Summary File 4** will contain the same information as SF 3, but will be cross-tabbed by detailed race categories, ancestry groups, and Hispanic- or Latino-origin groups. (October 2002–February 2003).

**Microdata** files are the actual responses to Census questionnaires with names and addresses removed. In addition, the available geographic areas will be large enough to protect confidentiality. Microdata allows users to prepare customized tabulations of most population and housing subjects. One percent file (2002); five percent file (2003).

**Printed Reports**—fewer in number than in previous years—will include: 1) *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*, showing 100 percent data (2002); 2) *Summary Social, Economic, and*

*Housing Characteristics*, including sample data from the long-form questionnaire (2003); and 3) *Population and Housing Unit Totals*, showing population and housing unit totals for Census 2000, as well as the 1990 and 1980 Censuses (2003).

### Maps and Geographic Products

**TIGER/Line® files** contain geographic boundaries and codes, streets, address ranges, and coordinates for use with geographic information systems for mapping and other applications. (2001).

**Census block maps** show the boundaries, names and codes for states, counties, county subdivisions, places (cities), census tracts, and census blocks. (2001).

**Census tract outline maps** show the boundaries and numbers of census tracts and the feature names of tract boundaries. (2001).

### Data Dissemination

The primary vehicle for disseminating Census 2000 data will be the **American FactFinder™** on the Internet. This electronic system will include *Demographic Profiles* of most geographic areas; *Quick Tables* that allow users to choose from approximately 50 table shells; and 30 or so *Geographic Comparison Tables* that enable users to compare key data items across geographic areas.

You won't have to rely solely on the Internet and other electronic venues, however. The Kentucky State Data Center will also be available to fill your data needs with printed profiles and special reports not available on the Census Bureau web site. We will provide personalized training in the proper use of data, geography, terminology, data definitions, and historical comparisons. And, as always, you can call our main number and talk to a real, live researcher who can assist you.

## What is the American Community Survey?

The American Community Survey is a new approach for collecting accurate, timely information needed for critical government functions. This new approach provides accurate, up-to-date profiles of America's communities every year. Community leaders and other data users will have timely information for planning and evaluating public programs for everyone from newborns to the elderly.

The decennial census has two parts: 1) it counts the population; and 2) for the administration of federal programs and the distribution of billions of federal dollars, it obtains demographic, housing, social, and economic information by asking a 1-in-6 sample of households to fill out a "long form."

Since this is done only once every 10 years, long-form information becomes out of date. Planners and other data users are reluctant to rely on it for decisions that are expensive and affect the quality of life of thousands of people. The American Community Survey is a way to provide the data

communities need every year instead of once in 10 years. It is an ongoing survey that the Census Bureau plans will replace the long form in the 2010 Census.

Full implementation of the survey would begin in 2003 in every county of the United States. The survey would include three million households. Data are collected by mail and Census Bureau staff follow up those who do not respond.

The American Community Survey will provide estimates of demographic, housing, social, and economic characteristics every year for all states, as well as for all cities, counties, metropolitan areas, and population groups of 65,000 people or more.

For smaller areas, it will take three to five years to accumulate a sample sufficient to produce data for areas as small as census tracts. For example, areas of 20,000 to 65,000 can use data averaged over three years. For rural areas and city neighborhoods or population groups of less than 20,000 people, it

will take five years to accumulate a sample that is similar to that of the decennial census. These averages can be updated every year, so that eventually, we will be able to measure changes over time for small areas and population groups.

### Goals of the Program

The goals of the American Community Survey are to:

- Provide federal, state, and local governments an information base for the administration and evaluation of government programs.
- Improve the 2010 Census.
- Provide data users with timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data updated every year that can be compared across states, communities, and population groups.

For additional information, visit the Census Bureau's American Community Survey web site:

[www.census.gov/asc/www/](http://www.census.gov/asc/www/)

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